American Claims.

First Step Towards Reconstructing Tennessee.

Jackson and Murfreesboro to be Garrisoned by Federal Troops.

/ WASHINGTON, March 12, 1870. Spanish Beiligerency in Washington-Vigorous Method of Paying off Spanish Bond-holders.

With regard to the recent assault upon Mr. Hildreth, of New York, by Mr. Potestan, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, General Butler proposes to offer a resolution in the House on Monday directing the Secretary of State to take cognizance of the matter and to do whatever he may deem necessary to secure a redress of the grievance complained of. According to Mr. Hildreth's story, he went to the Spanish Legation to leave a bond which he holds against the Spanish government for collection and saw Mr. Potestad, the First Secretary. After stating what he wanted, Mr. Hildreth says he asked for a definite answer as to when he might expect to hear from his bond. This the Secretary declined to give, and peremptorily ordered Hildreth to vacate the premises. After ome snarp words Hildreth said he would not leave until he got a definite answer about his bond. He says Mr. Potestad and one of the servants of the Spanish Minister thereupon seized him and threw him down the steps with great violence. Mr. Potestad, who is regarded here as a quiet, modensive genfleman, tells a different tale. He says Hildreth, after transacting his business—that is leaving his papers to be examined-insisted, as he was going away, that he must have a definite answer as to the time when his business would be attended to. Mr. Potestad said he was unable to give a definite answer; whereupon Hildreth became very abusive, not only towards Mr. Potestad personally, but towards the Spanish government in generat. He denounced all connected with it in vigorous Mr. Potestad told him to leave, but he continued his abuse and refused to go. Mr. Potestad then used force to put him out, but he had no intention of lajuring him, and his fall down the steps was accidental and, as Potestad says, his own fault. Even Butler is puzzled to know what to do with Potestad. He cannot be arrested, and the only thing Secretary Fish can do, if he thinks the provocation sufficient, is to ask that Mr. Potested be recalled as Secretary of Legation. First Step Towards Reconstructing Tennessee.

The Secretary of War has issued orders directing the establishment of garrisons at Jackson and Murfreesboro, Tenn., as a check upon the excesses practised by the turbulent inhabitants of those districts. Proceedings in the flouse of Representatives. The House met for general debate as if in Commit-

tee of the Whole, Mr. Coburn in the chair as Speaker pro tem. There were not a dozen members in their seats on the republican side of the House. The attendance on the democratic side was somewhat larger, but the House had a generally deserted and dreary appearance. The proceedings were devoid of public interest, the only notable incident being an endorsement by Mr. Eldridge of an editorial article on the Georgia bill in the Chicago Tribune. The House adjourned at quarter past four o'clock. Inquiry Into the Montana Indian Massacre.

Much excitement seems to have arisen on the subject of recent Indian operations in the far West. The Secretary of War will not respond to the resolution of Congress asking information on the subject of the affair of the Piegan Indians until the official reports have been received from Colonel Baker. The Department is not disposed to act hastily in the matter, but will deal justily in its

Fractional Currency Statement. The receipts of fractional currency for the week

ending to-day amounted to \$490,100. Shipments—To national banks, \$231,206; to the Onited States Depository at Cincinnati, \$98,000; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$635,500; mutilated bank notes burned during the week, \$231,790; total amount burned. \$21,020,589; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$279,320; total amount issued therefor. \$20,881,520; balance due for mutilated notes, \$139,069; bank circulation outstanding at this date. \$209.692.949: Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation, \$342,364,350; and for public deposits, \$17,483,500.

a Bank Officers Interviewing the President.

A delegation of officers of national banks called at the Executive Manston this morning to pay their respects to the President. Ex-Comptroller Freeman Clark introduced them to the President. The interview was very brief, as the gentlemen had no object beyond paying their respects.

Criminal Pardoned by the President. President Grant has pardoned John Boyle, convicted at the March term, 1867, of the Criminal Court, of assault and battery, with intent to kill, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Victor Hugo on a Diplomatic Authoress. Madame Garcia, wife of Dr. Garcia, Minister of the Argentine Confederation, has become lamous as an authoress as well as a diplomat. When young madame attracted considerable comment by reason of some stories circulated regarding her meeting with the Dictator's son at one of Secretary's Fish's receptions. That is hardly over when we hear o her through Victor Hugo, who writes the lady a highly complimentary letter on her last novel, called "Pablo, or Life on the Pampas." The following is HAUTEVILLE PARC, Jan 14, 1870.

MADAME—Your book has captivated me. I owe it charming and good hours. You have opened me an unknown world. You write an excellent French and this really charming to see your American thoughts expressed in our European language. In your novel there is both a drama and a landscape; the jandscape is grandiose, the drama is exceedingly touching. I thank you, madame, and I lay at your feet my "homages."

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

A Mearing and Another Adjournment-An Absent Witness the Cause-Protest of Counsel. The case of Captain John Alexander, alleged to have been poisoned, was virtually decided a few days ago by the report or Professor Doremus to the effect that he found no poison in the stomach or other internal organs of deceased; but that did not bring this long-drawn-out examination to a the defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, re-marked that the testimony of the witnesses, taken when the accused parties were not present was of little or no value. At this, Coroner Flynn said he would adjourn the further hearing of the case till yesterday morning, in order that the defendant's counsel might have an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. Mr. Cook said he would waive that right and desired that the investigation should then be brought to a close; but the Coroner had otherwise ordered. At the hearing yesterday afternoon Mrs. Burke (daughter of deceased), with her counsel, Mr. A. A. Redfield, were present, as also were Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, with their legal advisers, Messrs, Andrews and Armstrong,

The latter remarked that they did not wish to cross-examine the witnesses, and said if the opposing counsel wished to procrastinate the case merely with the view of keeping these persons in jail, their counsel would certainly give them no opportunity of doing so, and would prevent it if pos-

opportunity of doing so, and would prevent it if possible. This being the case, Mr. Redfield said there
would be no necessity for the witnesses remaining,
and a number of them left.

Professor Gonzales Echeverria was called and
examined as to what constitutes softening of the
brain. Softening of the brain, said he, is not of itself
a distinct disease, but the result of a combination of
diseases. He also testified as to the general symptoms indicating softening of the brain, which are
loss of memory, paralysis, petulance, difficulty of
atterance, &c.

The deposition of Dr. Brockway, who attended

WASHINGTON.

Geoceand during his last lilness, was read to the jury, after which questions were cased the doctor by counsel for Mrs. Burke in regard to the symptoms of the deceased, the mode of treatment &c. In the deceased, the mode of treatment &c. In the deceased, the mode of treatment &c. In the decease, the mode of treatment &c. In the decease of death, some time before his death his faculties seeined to be becoming enterebled.

Professor Echeverria was recalled and said that arsenic, saits of copper, lead and sliver would leave traces if taken into the stomach, and there are several poisons which would leave no traces in the stomach.

traces it taken into the stomach, and there are several poisons which would leave no traces in the stomach.

Counsel for Mrs. Burke called for Rosa King, who has been in the House of Detention, claiming that her testimony was of vital importance: out when called she did not appear, and why she was not present conton to be explained. It would seem she had let the flonae of Detention, but the Coroner said it had not been done by his orders.

Mrs. Gardner said, "I know why Rosa King is not here; she told in the yard that Dr. Some had discharged her," to which the Doctor made no reply, but Coroner Flynn said, "he or no one claschad any right to let her go." By request of Mr. Redfield an attachment was issued for Rosa King, and an effort will be made to secure her attendance.

Mr. Armstrong atrenuously opposed another adjournment, and demanded that Mr. and Mrs. Gardner should be liberated, as there was not a particle of evidence against them, and they ought to have a prompt acquittal.

Mr. Gardner implored the Coroner to finish up the case and let him go, as he had alreany been imprisoned for seven weeks without cause.

The case, however, was adjourned till Monday, when it is expected it will be brought to a close. In the meantance Mr. and Mrs. Gardner remain in custody. The patience of the jury, who have so often been called togsther in this tedious case, seems to have become nearly exhausted, and they wish to be discharged. They are losing much of their valuable time from home and business, and, judging from appearances, these gentlemen will not willingly serve on a jury very soon.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Seamen's Strike-New Pilot Commissioner-Licenses, Arrests, Taxes and Vital Statistics-The Pneumatic Tunnel-Police Matters and Gene-- ral News Items-

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hud-nut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, cor-ner of Aun street:—

nut's pharmacy, HERALD

ner of Aun street:—

1869, 1870,

1869, 1870,

3 A. M. 35 23 3 P. M. 41 31

6 A. M. 36 31 6 P. M. 43 32

9 A. M. 34 30 9 P. M. 40 30

12 M. 37 31 12 P. M. 40 31

There were 1,321 arrests in the city last week. The amount of taxes collected during the past

The deaths for the week, exclusive of public institutions, were 470, persons married 406, and births 448.

Western Metropolis was unable to sail yesterday for New Orleans. She has got, it is said, but ten men out of eighteen, her regular complement. It was expected that she would go to sea last night with a

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at 348 Cherry street on the body of George Balientine, a child, whose death resulted from serious burns caused by his clothes taking fire two or three days ago. The occurrence was quite accidental.

During the past week Murshal Tooker has granted the following licenses:—To expressmen, 8; boarding houses, 3; conches, 3; venders, 47; carts, 69; porters, 5; drivers, 43—total, 178. Amount received for fines and licenses, \$989. Amount returned to various complainants, \$3,511.

James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was entertained at breakfast vesterday morning by several members of the Union League Club. Among those present were J. S. Schultz, President of the Club; John A. Griswold, Elliot C. Cowdin, Isaac H. Balley and William H.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a Commissioner of Pilots, in place of Ambrose Snow, whose term of office has expired. Windsit E. Dodge, the president, presided. There was out one candidate—Captain Ambrose Snow—and he was unanimously elected. The Chamber then adjourned.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed from the force Frederick Schilling, of the Seventh precinct, for failing to arrest a drunken man, who subsequently fell into the river and was drowned; George W. Moid. Twelfth precinct, for being off post in a greenhouse, and Theodore Casceites, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who figured in Frince Plot Burden's assassination hoax, for being off post an hour and haif.

of a Protestant church of Havana, Cuba, and under the name of the Rev. F. W. Engelbert, has been visiting respectable persons in this city with a document purporting to be signed by Rev. Dr. Bellows. A gentleman who was acquainted with Dr. Bellows' han'twriting took the letter from him, at the same time charging him with forgery.

The graduating class of Columbia College Law School have elected the following named officers for the ensuing year:-Valedictorian, Orrin Skinner, of Connecticut; Class President, N. P. S. Thomas, of Rhode Island; Class Scoretary, A. W. Wells, of New Jersey; Executive Committee, Messrs. H. S. White, New Jersey; F. R. Halsey, New York; S. Cardwell, Jr., New York; S. E. Perry, New Jersey; Pitch, New York; L. C. Dessor, New York, T. R. Strong, New York, and J. M. Nash, New York.

Adolph Marx, a salesman at Vogle Bros., 128 Church street, was charged before Judge Hogan with day morning. He was seen to hang his overcoat near the safe and to put his hand in the safe. Some two hours afterwards one of the firm went to get some money and found the cash drawer unlocked and the money gone. Marx was away from his duty two hours and three-quarters in the morning. He was committed to answer, but was held to bail in \$1,000.

The statement published in some of the city tour nals of yesterday that Captain Caffrey, of the Twennals of yesterday that Captain Caffrey, of the Twen-tieth precinct, had been placed under charges for failing to telegraph to the Central office the particu-lars of the drunken orgies of a deputy sheriff en-route to Sing Sing with prisoners, is erroneous. Under the rule this information could not be tele-graphed, inasmuch as Captain Caffrey and his offi-cers made no effort to suppress the facts, which were officially reported to the deak in writing by officer Patrick Murphy, who conveyed the desperate con-victs to the State Prison.

The advantages of the pneumatic over other mode of locomotion are fully demonstrated by the "Beach" of its advantages:-It is more expeditious; there of its advantages:—It is more expeditious; there is less fear of accidents, such as collisions and running off the track; and last, but not least, perfect ventilation. Even the most sceptical upon visiting the tunnel come away with the utmost confidence in its feasibility. Those who have not jet visited the pneumatic line should do so, for they will be satisfied of the practicability of the soneme of air propulsion. The "Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sallors" Orphans "graps all the benefit from the exhibition. This should be distinctly understood, as many think the company will repay themselves the enormous outlay they have been at. The visitors on Friday numbered about 1,250. Receipts for the week ending March 12, \$1,1413; total since March 1, \$2,505. Total of visitors since opening, 15,000.

A man named Ethan B. Curry, residing at No. 333 East Thirty-ninth street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with discharging a pistol at Charles Court, charged with discharging a pistol at Charles Howard, of No. 45 Perry street. Both men are painters, and it appears that Curry was on strike and Howard was "scabbing" at a job on Third avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. Curry, with a number of his friends, visited the premises with the intention of taking Howard away from the job, and during the disturbance consequent upon the visit it is alleged that Curry fired off his pistol at Howard. No injury was done by the firing, and Howard was unable to swear that the pistol was loaded with ball. Curry denies having fired the pistol, and states that he never saw the pistol until it was shown to him in the Eighteenth precinct station house. Justice Ledwith held the prisoner in default of \$1,000 bail.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BLOODHOUND.

Yesterday forenoon a German, named John Blake, of No. 22 Ferry street, Newark, N. J., appeared in the Police Court, at that place, and complatined that on the preceding evening he was feroclously attacked by a huge bloodhound, the property of a coal dealer named John C. Boyce, and button in several places. But for the prompt assistance of citizens Blake fears his life was in danger. The dog had previously attacked two younger persons, not mauring them, however. He was told to shoot the dog.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Kings County Election Frauds-The Murder of James O'Donnell-Suicide-Strike of Brooklyn Glam Blowers.

Mrs. Hines, residing at the corner of Smith and Degraw streets, attempted to commit suicide rester-day morning by taking a dose of laudanum. No cause has been assigned for the act.

Owen Hand, the murderer of James O'Donnell was to have been resentenced yesterday, but as Judge Barnard had granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in order that the case can be argued at the Court of Appeais, the sentence was deterred.

A sensational journal published an item yesterday norming to the effect that James 6. Craig, late Freeident of the Democratic General Committee, stabbed a man in the Brooklyn Caub House. The story h

Charles Gerald, the proprietor of a liquor store at the corner of Centre street and Ramitton avenue, who was arrested on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on James Datton on Frieny night, was taken before Judge Delmar yesterday and disonarged. Datton falled to blentify him as the person who assaulted him.

Judge Pratt issued an order a few days since to the effect that the names of the witnesses examined the effect that the names of the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury, in the cases of the parties indicted for alleged election frauds, be furnished by the District Attorney to the counsel for the defence. The order has been compiled with in the cases of the following named persons:—James Buckier and George Brown, jointly indicted; Henry P. Majo and Jelicase Hannon, jointly indicted; Barney Maloney and John Bradley, jointly indicted, and John Lyach. District Attorney Morris will move at the opening of the court on Monday morning that the above named parties be placed on trial.

About six weeks ago Messrs. A. Thiery & Co., the proprietors of the Constitution Flint Glass Works, South Brooklyn, established a series of rules for the observance of their employes, restricting them from being members of any trade organization, and creating instead prefet fund, which latter was to be maintained by monthly assessment upon the wages of the hands. It was further prescribed that certain lines and plenatics, all of which were regarded by the principal workmen (the "gaders" and "blowers", as objectionable, should be imposed, and that the money tings taken of their wages should accumulate to the interest of the general fund. The workmen, to the number of about thirty, immediately "knocked off," refusing to relinquish their connection with the "Glass blower's Benevoient Union," of which they are members, and stating that the betients derived from their trade society were far greater than the inducements held out to them by the proprietors of the works in question, whose right to compel them to contribute to the shop fund they refuse to recognize. The society to which they being has sustained the course taken by the men on the "strike," and piedges itself to a continuance of its support to them. The Glass Blowers' organization has a membership of nearly 400, and a strong treasury. The "strikers" say they will hold out until the Obnoxious restrictions above cited are removed. ath Brooklyn, established a series of rules for the

THE CUBAN LEAGUE.

A Grand Mass Meeting to be Held April 4. States was held last evening at Delmonico's and was attended by a large number of distinguished gentiemen. A delegation was also present from the Patriot League of Cuba, and was formally presented to the members of the organization by the President, General McMahon.

addresses, presented an eloquent address to the American people in advocacy of according beligerent rights to the Cuban republic, which was adopted by the League and ordered to be published and cir-culated throughout the United States. The address culated throughout the United States. The address compares the Cuban struggle to the American revolution, calls for a change in the neutranty laws, and appoints the 4th of April 10r a grand Cuban mass meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute. The following gentlemen were constituted a committee to make arrangements for the meeting:—Mr. Douglas Taylor, General J. M. Davies. General Gordon Granger. General A. M. Davies. General Gordon Granger. General A. M. Davies. General C. W. Darling, Colonel G. M. Hawes, Colonel Ethan Allen, Colonel J. M. Macias, Major James Haggerty, Captain E. A. Raymond, Mr. John Gakey, Mr. Hernard Casserly, Mr. W. M. Hoes and Mr. T. E. Stewart. General C. W. Darling was elected treasurer of the League, and notice was given that all contributions to the Cuban League should be sent to him at the Fith Avenue Hotel. After the transaction of business relating to the details of the mass meeting, which, it is proposed, shall be accompained on the same night by similar demonstrations in the other large cities of the Union, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening at the same place.

ERIE WAKING UP IN JERSEY.

How the Eric Company are Treated In Comparison With Camden and Amboy-Fisk in and the Common Council of Jersey City Up to the present day the Eric Railway Company

have been taxed and assessed by the Jersey City authorities just like any private corporation, and had to pay, besides, a tax or one-half per cent to the State, while the New Jersey Railroada wing of Camden and Amboy-paid only the State tax. Fisk having his hands comparatively free just now in New York, Pennsylvania and else where, turned his attention to the "little matter within the past week, and on Thursday a bill was introduced in the Camden and Amboy Legislature at Trenton, placing the Eric on the same footing as the monopoly. The bill was passed to a second read ing and will be rushed through on Tuesday next, as ing and will be rushed through on Tuesday next, as there is a prospect of an adjournment of the Legislature at the close of this week. In the meantime the news was circulated through Jersey City, and a special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening to consider the question. The meeting was all but private, for Alderman Egan happened to pass the City Hall soon after the meeting was closed and declared he had not received any notice to attend the meeting at all. A few short speechas were delivered, and the meeting wound up by adopting a resolution that the Compose the passage of said bill, and that the moinbers of the Legislature from Hudson county be requested to use their influence against it.

of the Legislature from Hudson county be requested to use their induence against it.

The first part of the resolution will be carried out, of course, but in regard to the second it is mere talk. The late railroad war in the halls of the Legislature proved beyond all doubt how puny is the power of the people against that of a rich corporation. Fisk has put his hand to the plough and will not look back. Any bill can be passed or defeated just as Camden and Amboy directs. Fisk has no contest with this power, and he always succeeded in conciliating it. At the same time his bill is both just and rational, as the time for special legislation has passed. Without the Erie depot and workshops the seventh ward of Jersey City would be a community of paupers. This should be taken into account. Camden and Amboy confers very little benefit on the city in comparison.

THE CITY EXPRESSMEN IN ARMS.

Expressive" Memorial to Congress "Expressing" the Grievances of the "Express"
Trade.

night at Mechanic's Hall, Third avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of having a distinction made between the local carriers and the chartered transportation companies of the city and relieving them from the gross receipt tax of three per cent. For the redress of their grievances the following memorial to Congress adopted at their meeting last night:-

meeting last night:—

The memorial sets forth that the business of the expressmen is the carrying or carting of goods, and is precisely similar to that done by carimen and is precisely similar to that done by carimen and is precisely similar to that done by carimen and is precisely similar to that done by carimen and is precisely similar to that on October 28, 1865, Commissioner Orton getted not to require returns of gross receipts for taxation from cartmen, by reason of doubts as to the intention of Congress to include them under the words "other vehicles," in section 103 of the Revenue law, and giving them the benefit of the doubt, on account of their mability, as a class, to pay a tax out of their receipts, being only "the moderate wages of unskilled labor." At present the expressmen, under section 104, are held to a still greater tax as doing an express business. The expressmen claim that there are grave doubts as to the intention of Congress in this particular, as their business is no more an express business than is that of cartmen. They, therefore, pray that all the laws taxing gross receipts be abolished altogether, or that eity expressmen be put on a fair competitive footing with cart and dray men by the enactment of a law declaring that persons doing a city express business be deemed cartmen, draymen and teamsters for all the purposes of the Internal Revenue law.

A collection was taken up among the members composing the meeting for the purpose of defraying the expenses of preventing the foregoing, &c., after which the meeting adourned.

THE WARD'S ISLAND EMEUTE

Further Testimony Concerning the Management of the Commissioners of Emigration.

ine police of Brookiya arrested 293 persons dur- How the Money Goes-An Emigrant's Testimo ny-Inmates of the Ward's Island Institution Kicked, Cuffed and Ill-Treated-Close of the Investigation.

> gation, of which Lawrence D. Kiernan is chairman. ed at Castle Garden yesterday, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of taking further testimony as to the causes of the recent riot on Ward's Island and the alleged inability of the Commissioners of Emigration to take proper care of the emigrants. The following named members were present: Kiernan, Bergen, Nachtman, Huested, Clark, Decker and Kavanagh. As the evidence taken at the preenjoyed the monopoly of the repairing business on Ward's Island the committee had that gentleman brought before them for examination. His testi-

isanc Walton, builder, examined-I commenced working on Ward's Island for the Commissioners in April, 1867; worked on every building there since, except the Insane Asylum; the amount I received for work was \$97,000; one job amounted to \$30,000; I made no contract; made a statement from time to time; the work was done not by contract, but by special arrangement with the Commissioners; Mr. Isaac T. Smith introduced me to the Board; I recerved ten per cent on the amount of materiais ed: none of the Commissioners were inter ested, directly or indirectly, in the jobs; is which Mr. Commissioner Smith is President; [I got eight and a half per cent for doing the latter the reason why I charged the Commissioners more was because the work was more difficult; I was an applicant for the carpenter work on the prowas an applicant for the carpenter work on the pro-posed asytum; I would not do it by contract; I re-ceived little encouragement from the Commission-ers; am aware that a resolution passed the Board giving me the work without my having to contract for it; the amount of carpenter work on a bunding that would cost \$250,000 would be about \$50,000; the proportion of carpenter work on ordinary buildings would be from one-third to one-half, according to the style of the building; never asked Mr. Smith or Mr. Loutret for the carpenter work, and the first intima-

that would cost \$220,000 would be about \$50,000; the proportion of carpenter work on ordinary buildings would be from one-third to one-half, according to the syle of the building; never asked Mr. Smith or Mr. Louirel for the carpenter work, and the first intimation I had that it was awarded me was the announcement in the public papers; my net profits on the work I have done on Ward's island was ten percent on \$97,000 in three years, or about \$10,000; I have generally from one to thirty men at work on the island; they were appointed by myself; I have men at work there now; I don't know anything about the recent rot.

Question by Mr. Bergen—bo you charge a percentage on the labor as well as a per contage on the material furnashed?

Answer—Yes, ten per cent when I pay four dollars per day, and charge the Commissioners \$4.0 per man.

Alexander Merrick, an vengineer, was then sworn and examined. He testified as follows:—I am an inmate of the Ward's island institution since the 5th of last February; the riot on the island was caused by ill treatment on the part of the officers and insufficiency of foot; the men were often kicked and cuffed by the policemen and the officials. (Witness testified to the quantity and quantity of the food and to the absence of knives, forks and spoons, but nothing new was elicited.) The accommodations for washing were totally instequate; there were but two wash basins for \$90 men and three towels; the towels were only changed every eight days while I was there; the emigrants petitioned the Superintendent, pointing out the abuses and asking for better treatment, but no answer was returned; we then determined to wait upon him in a body and request an explanation, and did so on Monday; while going down to the office two of our number were arrested; we demined their fraces of the Markey of the history, and relused to give up the prisoners; all the officials and attention, and did so on Monday; whilegoing down to the one employed in the labelt of giving extra food to men employed in the labelt

vestigation closed. The committee will report to the House by bill this week.

A very substantial lunch was prepared for the company at one o'clock in the room where the investigation was heid, and the joilty sergeant-at-Arms Roche took good care that none of it "went over under the rule," but moved, early and often, to take it from the table. Through the courtest of Mr. Bernard Casserly, the Superintendent at Castle Garden, a steamer was placed at the disposal of the committee, on which they soon after embarked and proceeded up the river to the Weenawken ferry.

RUNNING A FERRY FOR FUN.

L. D. Kiernan After Another "Plum in a Pudding "-Singular State of Affairs in the Weehawken Ferry Company-Expenses \$44,000 Per Annum-Profits \$0,000-Investigation by the Legislative Committee.

After closing the investigation into the manage ment of the Emigration Commissioners at Castle Garden yesterday, the Assembly Commissee on Commerce and Navigation proceeded to the Weeh awker ferry. Forty-second street, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of affairs toere. A resolution , moved by Mr. Plunket, passed the flouse on the 1s inst., empowered the committee "to thoroughly investigate the state of the ferry and to report what course should be adopted to render the same serviceable and safe." That there was a necessity for an investigation by this hard-working committee, the evidence of the persons examined will show. The ferry house or shanty at the foot of Forty-second street was found to be in a most dilapidated and wretched condition, the one boat which is embridge rotten and insecure and the "accommoda-tions" for passengers miserably suadequate. When the steamer which carried the committee from Castle Garden endeavored to make a landing at the slip she ran aground and threw up mud which stunk siond. This was the first experience. Some time was spent in getting the boat off the mud, but finally a landing was effected and the committee at once proceeded to examine the ferry house, the ferry-boat and silp. The result was as above stated. A room was subsequently obtained in the gas house

very sharply by the chairman of the committee—He said shat he was president of the company since 1850; the condition of the ferry is good, proper and safe, and compares favorably with that of other ferries in the city; the boat stops running at seven o'clock in winter, and at haif-past eight in summer; the gross receipts last year were \$44.000; there were no profits; in twelve years the company lost \$'00,000; witness had 16,000 shares of the stock, but sold out to his brother-in-law a long while ago; gets \$500 per month for his services as president; his cierk gets eight dollars per week; the expenses were larger last year than usual, and amounted to \$10.000.

larger last year than usua, such larger last year than usua, such sites on the items of expense and answered fully, but seeing Mr. Kiernan making a calculation, expressed a nope that the committee would not make any estimate of the cost of the co

of running the terry, as the figures he had given were deceptive."

Examination continued:—The company owns landed property on the Jersey side of the terry to the value of \$500,000; the land was purchased in 1858, and cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000; Mr. De La Croix, witness' brother-in-law, is vice president of the company; the lease of the terry, for which \$330 per annum is paid to the city, will expire in 1876; the company would like to sel out, but would not sell the terry franchise without the land; they must be sold together or not at all.

A gentieman present here stated that he would give \$2,500, as his subscription, for the purchase of the franchise of the company.

Thomas Wilkinson, Mr. Coller and John F. Stockel were next examined. Their evidence went to show that the feeling in the neighborhood is strongly against the Weehawken Ferry Company; they stated that the management of the president could not be worse than it is. During the examination of the latter witnesses quite a crowd of citizens obtained admission into the room and manifested considerable excitement. They were unautmons in condemning President Dole and the ferry company. It is the intention of the Legislative Committee to hold another meeting at an early day and to make a thorough investigation, as directed.

CROWDED STREET CARS.

The Ambulating Sweat Boxes of the Metro polis-tlow the City Railroad Companie

The insufficiency of cars on the various lines con verging at the HERALD office is every day becoming greater as the tide of up town travel increases. Every car, immediately after business hours, bears burden of human beings crowded, jammed, squeezed and interlaced together like herrings packed in a barrel. Here is a sensitive, delicate shop girl sandwiched between a spruce clerk and a stevedore, gasping for breath and vainly endeavoring to keep her equilibrium on the sharp turns; there, holding on to a strap, is an aged lady who would surely tumble into the arms of a probably misused husband, determined not to give up his seat, if there were only room for such a feat. The tolling conductor elbows his way through this almost solid mass of human matter, and generally manages solid mass of human matter, and generally manages to demoralize a bonnet or two and crushes some crabbed old gentleman's net corn, who retaliates in profanity. This causes chaffing among fostive youths just unchained from the office who invite overy passenger to get on, there being invariably room for just one more. The air is tainted with the fragrance of state tobacco, coestails, futch cheese and unwashed humanity. Consumptives soon get barking, and everybody has a woebegone expression. There is no room or light to read by, and an air of stupid vacancy pervades countenances beaming a short time before with intelligence. Life is certainly too short to spend so much of it on street cars, especially when crowded to an extent that prevents even thinking. Unhapply, women get their skirts badly draggeld before reaching home, and hats stand a pretty good chance of being deated in. To show to what an extent this system of packing poor travelling hungry bumanity is carried to the following table, carefully prepared, bears witness:—These cars left between hair-past five and six o'clock Thurssiay evening from the vicinity of the new Post Office—

No. Line. No. of Passenger, No. Line. No. of Passe

new Post Office —

Fo. Line. No. of Passengers.

4 Fourth avenue.

5 194 Third avenue.

5 194 Third avenue.

5 Third avenue.

5 Third avenue.

6 19 Blencher street.

6 11 Third avenue.

6 12 Third avenue.

6 5 Third avenue.

6 5 Third avenue.

6 5 Third-ourth at ferry.

6 10 Third avenue.

6 5 Third-ourth at ferry.

6 10 Third-ourth at ferry.

6 10 Third-fourth at ferry.

6 10 Third-fourth at ferry.

6 10 Third-fourth at ferry.

6 2 Third-fourth at ferry.

6 3 Third-fourth at ferry.

6 4 Fourth avenue.

6 5 Suth avenue.

6 2 Suth avenue.

6 5 Suth avenue.

6 5 Suth avenue.

6 5 University place.

6 Fourth avenue.

6 1 Blencker street.

7 1 University place.

6 Third avenue.

6 1 University place.

6 Third avenue.

The seating accommodations on all these lines is limited to twenty-two, and not more than ten can stand comfortably. But the grasping, avaricious companies crowd, cram, and bundle homeward bound citizens, setting all sanitary laws at complete defiance, to say nothing of torture and inconventence, in a space capable of seating barely one-third the number authorized. This overcrowding should come under the supervision of Mr. Bergh, as the poor horses are equally as great sufferers.

MASS MEETING OF GREENPOINT PROPERTY

A large meeting of property owners convened in tinental Hall, Greenpoint, last evening, to express their dissatisfaction of the action of the Eureka n Warehouse and Manufacturing Company of Long Island in soliciting the Legislature to give them the benefit of the General Railroad law, in taking property on the line of Bushwick creek. The meeting was presided over by Thomas C. Smith, and albert Whitney acted as Secretary. After addresses by the chairman, Judge Perry, P. J. Hugnes, and others, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the Eureka Basin Warehouse and Manufacturing Campany of Long Island has, by insidious legislation, sought to acquire rights and privileges over a large and valuable tract of land in our midst, embracing foundries, machine shops, dwellings and other improvements, at a valuation of some \$2,000,001; that the said company in new before the Legislature asking for another amendment in owe before the Legislature asking for another amendment of the legislature saking for another amendment of the proposed amendment of the Eureka Basin Company Improvement bill, authorizing the incorporators to take lands by convicted the second of the most of the second of the most of the second of the most of the second of t

A protest against the proposed legislation was then signed by those present, and the document will be sent to the Legislature the present week.

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN JERSEY CITY. A Woman Cuts Open Her Abdomen with a

Razor. About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman named Eliza Geary, fifty-six years of age, residing at 322 South Eighth street, Jersey City, plunged a razor into her abdomen and drew is across, inflicting a gash eight inches in length. The intestines protruded, and the unfortunate woman sank upon the floor and became unconscious. She soon railied, however, and although suffering intense pain, she resitzed the awful position in which
she was placed, and reflected on the terrible deed
without any compunction or remorse. Four physicians were called in, and after a consultation they
decided that medical assistance would be of no
avail. Coroner Burns was notified, and when he
arrived at the beside of the woman she spoke with
calmass, and stated that she had nothing to regre t.
She believed that she had completed the cycle of
human existence, and seeing that death did not
come to terminate her career, she resolved to summon him speedily. It appears that she was much
addicted to drink. Her husband seemed greatly depressed and spike but few words. Although she
was alive last evening, her death was expected
every hour. soon railled, however, and although suffering in-

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Convict in Sing Sing Prison Lays Open His Foreman's Hend With a Hatchet.

boat and slip. The result was as above state). A room was subsequently obtained in the gas house, near the ferry, to which the President of the Gas Company, Mr. Zollicoffer, invited the party, and Mr. Klernan, Min. characteristic energy, began the new president of the Ferry Company, Mr. Zollicoffer, invited the party, and Mr. Klernan, Min. characteristic energy, began the new president of the Ferry Company. Mr. Zollicoffer, invited the party, and Mr. Klernan felt compelled to depreciate.

The first witness examined was Henry Murray, a coal contractor. His testimoty was substantially as follows:—The condition is such that butnan life is unsafe; the ferry house is not fit for any decent person to go into; there is but one boat on the head is rotten; it takes her three-quarters of an hour to make a trip; there is no accommodation for passengers; the boat gets out of repair sometymes, and then there is no communication between that the chart is a perhended by the clitheast in the vicinity.

John E. Green, of 337 West Fiftieth street, deposed that the property owners in the neignborhood would be willing to subscribe largely for a proper ferry if the franchise of the present ferry was given to them; he would not trust himself or family on board the influences. A consectious Mystery.

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John M. Calhoun, of 513 West Forty-sixth street, which he reproduct Judia; the general opinion is teast the board of the city and the condition of the ferry is outrageous. Witness corroborated the evidence of the property was given to them in the property of the vidence of the ferry son given to them.

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THE STEAMSHIP SMIDT.

Scenes and Incidents of Her Stormy Voyage.

Her Arrival and Recoption-Affecting Interviews Between Reunited Familles and Acquaintances at Castle Garden-Statements of Passengers.

Man has won many victories over the elements of nature, and has made most of them tributary to his purposes; yet occasionally no is reminded that nature is still the superior of man, and that all the tellectual power, compared with her grand forces, are but as chaff before the wind-a brittle toy on the mer. On land as well as at sea these forces often break forth with a fury which nothing the handi earthquakes and volcanoes, destroy in a few mo ments what man has plauned and built, intending it hurricanes open a watery grave to those who trust themselves on the waves, relying upon the developments of modern science and invention in navigation for their safety. Many are the sad stories of such disasters at sea; and from the fable of Virgil, detailing how June sought to destroy the fugitive Ameas and his fleet, to the marine tales of Captain Marryatt and down to the present day, the accounts of storms and shipwrecks are eagerly read, for the human heart instinctively sympathizes with misfortune and feels in these grand outbursts of nature the evidence of supernatural power.

Hence it is, that not only those directly and immediately interested in the safety of a vessel and her passengers, officers and crew, but the whole com nunity equally with them participate in the general anxiety whenever fears are entertained of the loss of a ship at sea, and are equally relieved and rejoiced at the news of her safety. Thus it is in the case of the City of Boston, whose fate is still uncertain, and thus it was in regard to the

STEAMSHIP SMIDT, the safe arrival of which, with 295 passengers, after a stormy journey across the Atlantic of forty-nine days, was chronicled in the HERALD yesterday. Although the large majority of the community had human freight, yet all fest thankful to fate that so many lives were saved from a dreadful catastropke and an untimely death. And it may here be remarked that it is generally admitted that the Smidt owes her safe deliverance from the stormy ocean almost

The Smidt is the property of a Mr. Lange, of Bremen, by whom she was designed and built. She is very roomy and "round beilled." One German satior, as he looked at her from the Battery shore yesterday forenoon, while her passengers were being disembarked opposite Castle Garden, exclaimed that she was a "giant washtub." An in-

were being disembarked opposite Castle Garden, exclaimed that she was a "giant washtub." An incident was told yesterday by one of her officers which indicates the design of her builder. While the Smidt was still on the stocks at Bremen an experienced mariner said to Mr. Lange that he could not expect much profit from the vessel, as her model was contrary to the modern system of shipbuilding; she would be too slow to become popular as a passenger ship. "Never mind," replied Mr. Lange, "I don't care for speed, but for saiety, and I designed her to weather the severest storms of the Atlantic." And she proved herself equal to this purpose, for it is asserted by her officers that she could not have safely passed through a fourteen days storm but for her breadth of beam and her rounded bow, sides and keel, which prevented her careening.

Inclients of the scene and incidents during the steerage. One of these, Dr. George Carl Boffmann, of Regensburg, in Bavaria, kept a diary during the voyage, and from him some very interesting statements of the scenes and incidents during the storm were obtained. On the 28th of January, being five days out at sea, a heavy northwestern gale set in, beating the waves furiously against the sides of the ship. During the following three days the wind often suddenly changed from northwest to west, rendering it impossible to carry sails, several of which had been torn into shreds, the vessel recling and tossing about like a sheil. Many of the waves swept the deck with tremendous weight, the from ansis bending before the "green seas" like reeds. One of these latter rose in height even above the smokestack, thirty feet above the deck. On the 29th of January the engine was sut motion, but did but-little scrive against the store of the waves, without sails and without the screw. On January 31 and February is we weather seemed to moderate, and the engine was put motion, but did but-little scrive against the heavy sea. In the roaring waves, the tunder and lightning, as "sublimely awful." In the mo compass. This lasted that the lots of February, with-out interruption, full fourteen days.

On the 7th the Smidt passed Flores Island, one of the Azores. Chief Eugineer Graf succeeded in re-pairing the engine within twelve days, and when the storm had subsided the ship was headed to the

SCENES IN THE STEHRAGE.

In conversation yesterday with several of the emigrant passengers, who made the trip in the steerage, some interesting items were ascertained. Of course, during the storm not one of them was allowed on deck, and the hatchways were securely covered. The 2% persons in the hold suffered the most severe anguish. They feared every moments to be swamped in the deep, never to see the san's rays again. Those religiously inclined said their prayers, others wept uver their fate and others sought to raise hopes of safety in the hearts of their friends. But the greatest suffering arose from the fact that they could neither stand, sit nor waik, but had to lie in their berths and to hold fast with their hands with all their strength, thus making sleep almost impossible. The close atmosphere of the steerage, with so many people, was also burdensome, and the heat is said to have oeen painful. Under the circumstances, the neual rules of cleanliness and ventilation could not be observed, which also increased the suffering of the people. Yet, strange to say, the health of all was remarkably preserved, and when they landed yesterday they all looked well and ruddy, and none complained.

REUNION OF FRIENDS.

When the REUNION OF FRIENDS. SCENES IN THE STRERAGE.

say, the health of all was remarkably preserved, and when they landed yesterday they all looked well and ruddy, and none complained.

REUNION OF PRIBNOS.

When the news of the arrival yesterday was spread over the city by the morning papers there was great rejoicing, especially among the Germans. Many of them had friends, acquaintances or relatives on board the Smidt, and with giaddened hearts these wended their way to Castle Garden to receive them and enjoy with them their safe delivery from the olutiones of death. Several could not even wait for the landing of the passengers at Castle Garden, but hired boats and went over to the Smidt, which lay anchored of the "Garden," a few hundred yards in the streem, boarded her and sought out those for whose fate at sea they had feit so anxious. At last, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the great bulk of the steerage passengers were landed, the cabin passengers and some forty from the steerage having been permitted to go on shore the evening before.

At the Burral of Indonmation.

The scene which now ensued at this landing Cepts of emigrants was truly affecting. The "Bureau of information" is especially designed to facilitate the delivery of newly arrived emigrants to their friends here as soon as they apply. The large room was densely crowded with people of both sexes, waiting to receive their friends from the ship. Here was a father, who had sent to Germany for his whole family—a wife and three children. When these came out they rushed into each other's arms and wept lears of joy at being together again. There came a young man, who expected his affanced bride; a son, who with his earnings in this country had paid the passage nither of his father and asser; a married daughter, who had written for ner aged mother and her brothers; a widoved mother, who had sent for some friends; young men, whose latters to their native home and induced some schoolmates to follow them to the "new country." The meeting of all these as they grasped their hands and silently thanked pro

ing romance, with the motto that "Truth is stranger than fiction."

A number of persons also called in the course of the day and inquired for relatives whom they expected smbarked on board the Smidt; but thaff friends had not some. They feit partly relieved that those whom they hoped to meet were spared the sudering of a fourteen days harricane, yet were partly serry that they were not already sale in the land of their adoption and may sill be exposed to the manifeld perits of the sen.

The Smidt lies new at pier No. 3 North river, but must undergo considerable repairs before she will again be ready for sea. At half-past three o'clock yesterday a sternoon but two or three of her emigrant passengers remained at Castle Garden, and these also prepared to leave in the course of the alternoon.